

Named in compliment to the Rev. R. T. Lowe, lately Chaplain in Madeira, and the well-known contributor to the natural history of that island.

2. LIST OF ADDITIONAL SPECIES OF MEXICAN BIRDS, OBTAINED BY M. AUGUSTE SALLÉ FROM THE ENVIRONS OF JALAPA AND S. ANDRES TUXTLA. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER, M.A.

M. Auguste Sallé, since his return from Southern Mexico (where he made the very extensive collection of birds, of which I gave an account in these Proceedings for last year), has received in Paris a considerable number of specimens procured by some of his correspondents in the same part of the country. Among them are many species of which he did not himself obtain examples. These he has been kind enough to send over for my inspection, and I have thus been enabled to form an additional List of upwards of sixty species of birds found in this part of Mexico, which were not included in my former catalogue. The majority of these were obtained in the environs of Jalapa and S. Andres Tuxtla, both of which places are within the confines of the State of Vera Cruz.

1. SPIZAETUS ORNATUS (Daud.).

Jalapa.

2. HERPETOTHERES CACHINNANS (L.).

Jalapa.

3. ASTURINA NITIDA (Lath.).

Jalapa.

4. ELANUS LEUCURUS (Vieill.).

Jalapa.

5. ATHENE HYPOGÆA, Bp., Cassin, B. Cal. p. 188.

Jalapa.

6. PETROCHELIDON BICOLOR (Vieill.).

S. José.

7. PROGNE DOMINICENSIS (Gm.).

S. Andres Tuxtla.

8. MOMOTUS CÆRULEICEPS, Gould.

Jalapa.

9. HYLOMANES MOMOTULA, Licht. Abh. Ac. Berol. 1838, p. 449, pl. 4.

Jalapa.

10. CERYLE TORQUATA (Linn.).

Jalapa.

11. CERYLE AMAZONA (Lath.).

Jalapa.

Agrees with S. A. examples.

12. XIPHOCOLAPTES ALBICOLLIS (Vieill.)?

A fine bird of the section of *Dendrocolaptinæ* which embraces the larger species (*albicollis*, *major*, *promeropirhynchus*, &c.), is in M. Sallé's collection from the vicinity of Jalapa. It is the first of the genus that I have seen from the country northward of Panama, and a full series of specimens would possibly show that it was different from the S. A. *X. albicollis*, to which I have referred it provisionally. Lafresnaye, in his 'Monograph,' has employed the name *Dendrocolaptes* for this section, but that name is rightly applicable to the *D. cayanensis* and its affines, for which he has used the generic term *Dendrocops*.

13. RHAMPHOCÆNUS RUFIVENTRIS (Bp.), Gray's Gen. pl. 47. f. 2.

S. Andres Tuxtla.

14. RHIMAMPHUS ÆSTIVUS (Lath.).

Jalapa and S. Andres Tuxtla.

15. SYLVICOLA AMERICANA (Linn.), Wilson's Am. Orn. pl. 28. f. 3.

Tlacotalpam.

I am rather surprised to find this bird so far to the south. I should rather have expected to see its Central American representative *S. mexicana* (Bp. Consp. p. 310).

16. BASILEUTERUS CHRYSOPHRYS, Bp. Consp. p. 314.

Olivaceo-viridis: gutture et corpore medio subtus flavis: lateribus olivaceis: pileo et capitis lateribus intense castaneis: superciliis latis et longis, aureis: fronte et superciliarum marginibus superioribus nigris: rostro nigro: pedibus pallide flavis.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·1.

This very pretty species of *Basileuterus* is shortly characterized by Prince Bonaparte in his 'Conspectus' from the specimen in the Berlin Museum. M. Sallé's examples were obtained in the vicinity of Jalapa.

17. REGULUS CALENDULA (L.), Wils. Am. Orn. pl. 5. f. 3.

Jalapa.

18. TURDUS ASSIMILIS, Cab. Mus. Hein. p. 4.

Jalapa and Vigia.

This fine Thrush is very closely allied to a well-known S. Ame-

rican species *T. crotopezus*, Licht. (*T. albicollis*, Spix). The under surfaces of these two birds are very nearly alike — *Turdus assimilis* showing only rather a larger white patch on the neck and deeper cinereous breast; but above *T. crotopezus* is of a rich umber-brown colouring, and the tail of a bluish-grey; whereas in the Mexican species the whole upper surface is of a paler and more cinereous brown. I have seen examples of this bird also from Orizaba and Puente Nacional in Mexico and from Guatemala.

19. MALACOCICHLA MEXICANA, Bp. Compt. Rend. t. xliii. Nov. 1846.

Jalapa.

20. THAMNOPHILUS MELANURUS, Gould, P. Z. S. 1855, p. 69. pl. 83.

Santecomapam.

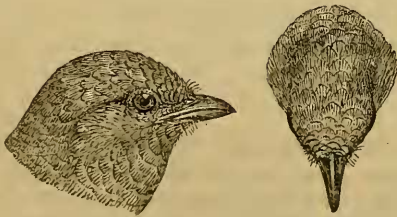
I have already recorded the appearance of this species in Chiriqui (P. Z. S. 1856, p. 142); but I was not prepared to find it so far north.

21. TODIROSTRUM CINEREUM (Linn.), *antea*, p. 83.

Tlacotalpam, March 1856.

22. CAMPTOSTOMA IMBERBE, sp. nov.

Genus novum Tyrannidarum, Tyrannulo affine: rostrum altum, breve, valde compressum, apice acuta et dente finali nulla; culmine multum arcuato et regulariter incurvo, gonyde paulum ascendente; vibrissis rictalibus nullis: alæ modicæ, dimidium caudæ attingentes; primariis secunda, tertia et quarta inter se aequalibus et quintam paulo excedentibus, sexta his paulo brevior sed primam superante: cauda modica quadrata: tarsi breviusculi: pedes ut in genere Tyrannulo.



C. IMBERBE, sp. nov.

C. supra olivascenti-fuscum, pileo semicristato, cinerascenti-fusco; alis fuscis, secundariarum et tectricum marginibus externis pallidioribus et albicantibus; cauda pallide cinerascenti-fusco unicolore: subtus cinerascenti-albidum flavo perfusum: rostri nigri mandibula inferiore basi flavicante; pedibus nigris.

Long. tota 3·5; alæ 2·8; caudæ 1·3.

Hab. In vicinitate urbis S. Andres Tuxtla in rep. Mexicana.

M. Sallé's recent collections contain a single specimen of this curious little bird, which was obtained in the neighbourhood of S. Andres Tuxtla. There is no doubt about its belonging to the *Tyrannidæ*, but the form of the bill appears to be quite different from that of any bird hitherto recognized as of that family, and to require a new generic appellation. I have therefore called it *Camptostoma* from the arched form of the culmen. The specific name *imberbe* refers to the entire absence of rictal bristles. I consider *Tyrannulus* to be perhaps its nearest-allied generic form, from which, however, it may be at once distinguished by the peculiar depth and compression of the bill. Dr. Hartlaub's *Ornithion inerme* belongs, I suspect, to this same section of *Tyrannidæ*.

23. SAYORNIS PALLIDA (Sw.), *antea*, p. 127.

Jalapa.

24. MILVULUS FORFICATUS (Gm.), Bp. Am. Orn. pl. 2. f. 1.

Jalapa.

25. SCAPHORHYNCHUS MEXICANUS, Lafr. R. Z. 1851, p. 473.

Jalapa.

26. PACHYRHAMPHUS MAJOR, Cab. in Wieg. Archiv, p. 246; *antea*, p. 78, ♂ et ♀.

Jalapa.

27. VIREO NOVEBORACENSIS (Gm.).

Jalapa.

28. CYANOCORAX UNICOLOR, DuBus, Esquisses Orn. pl. 17 (1848); *C. concolor*, Cass. Pr. Ac. Sc. Phil. iv. p. 26 (1848).

Jalapa.

29. CYANOCORAX ORNATUS (Less.), R. Z. 1839, p. 41; Bp. Consp. p. 379.

Jalapa.

30. CYANOCORAX ULTRAMARINUS (Temm.), Pl. Col. 439.

Adult specimens of this bird in M. Sallé's recently received collections from Jalapa seem to be quite the same as Temminck's plate. I believe the bird called *Cyanocitta floridana* in my former list to have been the young of this species.

31. CYANOCORAX NANUS, DuBus, Esquisses Orn. pl. 25.

Jalapa.

The Guatimalan species (*C. pumilo*) which is figured as "*C. nanus*?" in the 'Contributions' (1849, pl. 33) is perfectly distinct from the present bird, and Prince Bonaparte has done quite right in keeping them apart. In the *C. nanus* the throat is silvery whitish-blue, whereas in *C. pumilo* it is quite dark, almost black.

32. *ICTERUS GULARIS* (Wagl.).—*Psarocolius gularis*, Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 754 ; Des Murs, Icon. Orn. pl. 9.

Dr. Cabanis (Mus. Hein. p.185 (note)) says that *I. mentalis*, Less. Cent. Zool. pl. 41, is not the same as this bird. He gives no reasons for his assertion, and, as far as I can judge from a comparison of descriptions and figures, I am inclined to think otherwise.

33. *ICTERUS PECTORALIS* (Wagl.). — *Psarocolius pectoralis*, Wagl. Isis, 1829, p. 755 ; Des Murs, Icon. Orn. pl. 10.

34. *HYPHANTES BALTIMORENSIS* (Linn.).

Jalapa and S. Andres Tuxtla ; v. P. Z. S. 1856, p. 142.

35. *AGELÆUS PHŒNICEUS* (Linn.) ?

Tlacotalpan, March 1856.

This bird is rather smaller in size than specimens from U. S., but seems hardly separable. I have a similar example from Guatemala.

36. *SALTATOR GRANDIS* (Licht.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 72.

Cordova.

A common Mexican species, which was in M. Sallé's first collection from Cordova, but accidentally omitted in my catalogue. Botteri has sent many specimens from Orizaba, some of which are immature and have the superciliaries yellowish-green and plumage more olivaceous, in which state it is *S. icterophrys*, Lafr.

37. *BUARREMON ALBINUCHUS* (D'Orb. and Lafr.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 86.

Jalapa.

38. *PYRANGA BIDENTATA* (Sw.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 126.

Jalapa.

39. *CHLOROPHONIA OCCIPITALIS*, DuBus ; P. Z. S. 1856, p. 270.

Jalapa.

40. *EUSPIZA AMERICANA* (Linn.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 142.

S. Andres Tuxtla.

41. *CHRYSOTIS AUTUMNALIS* (L.).

Jalapa.

42. *PTEROGLOSSUS TORQUATUS* (Wagl.), Gould, Mon. Rhamph. ed. ii. pl. 20.

S. Andres Tuxtla, called "*Pito real*."

43. *GEOCOCCYX MEXICANUS* (Gm.).

Jalapa.

44. *CHAMÆPELIA PASSERINA* (L.).

S. Andres Tuxtla, April 1856.

45. *GEOTRYGON CHIRIQUENSIS*, Sclater, P. Z. S. 1856, p. 143.
M. Sallé has received a specimen from Jalapa seemingly referable to this species, which is now in Prince Bonaparte's collection.
46. *ORTYX PECTORALIS*, Gould, Mon. Odont. pl. 5.
Jalapa.
47. *DENDRORTYX BARBATA* (Licht.), Gould, Mon. Odont. pl. 22.
Jalapa.
48. *PLATALEA AJAJA* (L.).
Jalapa.
49. *CANCROMA COCHLEARIA* (L.).
S. Andres Tuxtla.
50. *HERODIAS CANDIDISSIMA* (Wilson).
Jalapa.
51. *NYCTICORAX GARDENI* (Gm.).
Jalapa.
52. *ÆGIALITES VOCIFERUS* (Linn.).
Jalapa.
53. *HIMANTOPUS NIGRICOLLIS* (Vieill.).
Jalapa.
54. *PARRA GYMNOSTOMA*, Wagl. ; P. Z. S. 1856, p. 283.
Jalapa.
55. *ARAMIDES CAYENENSIS* (Gm.), P. Z. S. 1856, p. 143.
S. Andres Tuxtla.
56. *FULICA AMERICANA* (Gm.).
Jalapa.
57. *QUERQUEDULA DISCORS* (L.).
Jalapa.
58. *DAFILA ACUTA* (L.).
Jalapa.
59. *ERISMATURA DOMINICA* (Linn.), Pl. Enl. 968.
Jalapa.

60. *PODICEPS DOMINICUS* (L.), Spix, Av. Bras. ii. pl. 101 ;
Max. Beitr. iv. p. 835 ; Gosse, B. Jamaica, p. 440.

Jalapa.

This little Grebe seems to be extensively diffused over the tropical portion of the New World.

61. *PLOTUS ANHINGA* (Linn.).

Jalapa.

62. *PHALACROCORAX MEXICANUS* (Brandt.), Bp. Consp. ii.
p. 173.

Jalapa.

July 28, 1857.

Professor Busk, F.R.S., in the Chair.

The following papers were read :—

1. DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVEN NEW SHELLS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE HON. SIR DAVID BARCLAY, OF PORT LOUIS, MAURITIUS. BY LOVELL REEVE, F.L.S., F.G.S.

(Mollusca, Pls. XXXVII., XXXVIII.)

Sir David Barclay, a gentleman resident at the Mauritius, and long known to conchologists as a zealous collector of shells, having availed himself of the occasion of visiting this country to bring a few of the rarer specimens of his cabinet for comparison, I have, at his request, examined them, and selected the following as being new :—

1. *STROMBUS TAURUS* (Pl. XXXVII. fig. 3). *Strom. testa ovata, crassissima, ponderosa ; spira exserta, nodoso-tuberculata ; anfractibus transversim striatis et tenuiliratis, ultimo superne obtuse angulatis et perampliter bi-tri-tuberculato, tuberculo obliquo peramplo infra in medio ornato ; columella densissime callosa, superne fere ad apicem appresse dilatata ; apertura subcontracta, labro dense incrassato, tuberculis peramplis obtusis armato superne bidactylo, dactylo supremo elongato, curvato ; albida, aurantio-fusco variegata et sparsim vittata, columella et apertura fauce rubido-carneo tinctis.*

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ poll., lat. $2\frac{5}{8}$ poll.

Hab. Amirante Islands, a group of the Seychelles.

This remarkable shell, which Sir David Barclay has for some time past known as an undescribed species, and distinguished in his cabinet by the above name, is curiously intermediate in its generic